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The scientific sessions were chiefly held in the University of California, the president and faculty uniting in cordial hospitality throughout the week. Half days and evenings were partly given to visits to the Exposition. The general evening reception in the California State Building was delightfully arranged. One of the very enjoyable features of the meeting was Stanford University Day, Wednesday, August sixth, during which Ex-president Jordan, President Branner and the faculty of the university acted as hosts at Palo Alto.

The excursions were admirably arranged, extending to every part of California, and it may be said that no other state is so crowded with scientific interest. In the presence of living volcanoes, living glaciers and great recent earthquakes one finds geologic history still being written. The state is absolutely unique also in many of the features of its present abounding animal and vegetable life, especially perhaps in its forest and desert floras, and is no less unique in many features of its coastal Pacific life.

The central subject of the natural history of California, of the Pacific coast, and of the Pacific ocean naturally dominated the meetings, especially those in geology, paleontology, seismology, botany, zoology and anthropology. Thus the programs of all of the sessions, which were throughout of exceptional interest, were chiefly devoted to what may be called the science of the coast, with a lesser amount of time assigned for general papers. For the public of San Francisco three evening public addresses, also on Pacific problems, were delivered by Professor Daly of Harvard, Professor Scott of Princeton and Professor Reinsch, U. S. Ambassador to China. The geologists and paleontologists united in a series of spirited discussions on the means of

determining the time relations of great events in the past history of the state of California and events in other parts of the United States and the Old World. These two societies seldom have had more important programs or a more valuable series of contributions than those presented by the leading geologists of California and by the invited geologists and paleontologists from the east. Especially noteworthy was the contribution on the correlation of the Triassic by James Perrin Smith of Stanford University. The Astronomical Society also had a full and influential meeting in joint session with Section A of the association, concluding with enjoyable excursions to the Lick Observatory and to the Mt. Wilson Observatory near Pasadena.

Taken altogether the entire program proved to be very stimulating to all those who came from other sections of the country. The broad conception of the original purposes of the association, which distinguishes our sister associations of Great Britain and the continent, was manifest throughout and rendered the Pacific Coast meeting one of the most notable and memorable in our history.

HENRY FAIRFIELD OSBORN

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MEETING

THE opening session of the Pacific Coast meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and of affiliated societies was held on Monday morning, August 2, in the Scottish Rite Auditorium, San Francisco. At this session the following addresses were given:

Address of welcome on behalf of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, William Henry Crocker, first vice-president of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition.

Address of welcome on behalf of the Pacific Division of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Benjamin Ide Wheeler, president of the University of California.

Address of welcome on behalf of the institutions of learning in the Pacific region, David Starr Jordan, chancellor of Leland Stanford Junior University.

Response to the addresses of welcome, Henry Fairfield Osborn, president of the American Museum of Natural History.

Announcements, L. O. Howard, permanent secretary of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Address: "Science and Civilization," William Wallace Campbell, president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Other general meetings of the association, as a whole, included three public evening addresses which were presented in San Francisco, also in the Scottish Rite Auditorium:

Tuesday, August 3, "Problems of the Pacific Islands," Reginald Alsworth Daly, Harvard University.

Thursday, August 5, "The Isthmus of Panama and Its Influence on the Animal Life of North and South America," William Berryman Scott, Princeton University.

Friday, August 6, "The Economic Future of the Pacific," Paul Samuel Reinsch, American Ambassador to China.

On Monday evening, August 2, a reception was tendered to the visiting scientists in the California Building on the Exposition grounds, San Francisco. On Thursday afternoon, August 5, a garden fête was prepared for the visiting ladies and for the members of the Association and of affiliated societies in an oak grove on the campus of the University of California.

The sessions of sections and of societies on Wednesday, August 4, were held at Stanford University. Over 400 members and friends of the association and affiliated societies were taken by a special train from San Francisco to Palo Alto on this occasion. After a general session for addresses of welcome and of response, luncheon was served in Memorial Court, Stanford University. The afternoon was devoted to meetings of sections and of societies. The visiting ladies were entertained at a musicale in Memorial Church, and later in the afternoon at tea in the Women's Club House. On Wednesday evening upon the re-

turn from Stanford University, dinners of several sections and societies were held as follows:

Section A, Mathematics and Astronomy, the American Mathematical Society, and the American Astronomical Society; Hotel Oakland, Oakland.

Section B, Physics, and the American Physical Society; Jules Café, San Francisco.

The Geological Society of America, the Paleontological Society, and the Seismological Society; Engineers' Club, Mechanics Institute Building, San Francisco.

Biological Society of the Pacific, jointly with visiting biologists; Hotel Sutter, San Francisco.

Section H, Anthropology and Psychology, and the American Psychological Association; Castilian Café, San Francisco.

Section H, Anthropology and Psychology, and the American Anthropological Association; Hang Far Low Café, San Francisco.

Sessions of sections and of societies on other days of the week were held at the University of California, Berkeley.

During the latter days of the week and in the week succeeding, excursions were organized as follows:

For mathematicians and astronomers to the Lick Observatory at Mount Hamilton, including a visit to the home of Mrs. Phoebe Apperson Hearst near Pleasanton.

For geologists to Hunter's Point, San Francisco, for an examination of Franciscan formation; to Point Reyes Station, Marin County, for an examination of the San Andreas fault and rift; to Lassen Peak, Shasta County, to note the recent volcanic activity of that mountain; to Mount Diablo, Contra Costa County, to examine the series of strata composing the geosyncline between the Bay of San Francisco and Mount Diablo; and to the Yosemite Valley region.

For paleontologists to the shore of San Pablo Bay to examine localities for Cretaceous, Tertiary and Pleistocene faunas; to the Mount Diablo region; to the Ricardo Pliocene beds of the Mohave Desert; to the Pleistocene asphalt deposits of Rancho La Brea near Los Angeles; and to the marine Pleistocene deposits near San Pedro.

For zoologists and botanists to Muir Woods and Mount Tamalpais, and for botanists to the

Yosemite Valley and to the Monterey Peninsula and the Carnegie Desert Laboratory at Carmel.

The sections and societies meeting independently or in conjunction with these sections upon this occasion were as follows:

Section A, Mathematics and Astronomy.
 Section B, Physics.
 Section F, Zoology.
 Section G, Botany.
 Section H, Anthropology and Psychology.
 Section L, Education.
 Section M, Agriculture.
 Astronomical Society of the Pacific.
 American Astronomical Society.
 American Mathematical Society.
 American Physical Society.
 Geological Society of America and the Cordilleran Section.
 Paleontological Society.
 Seismological Society of America.
 American Society of Naturalists.
 American Society of Zoologists.
 Biological Society of the Pacific.
 Entomological Society of America.
 American Association of Economic Entomologists (August 9 and 10).
 Pacific Slope Association of Economic Entomologists (August 9 and 10).
 American Phytopathological Society.
 American Fern Society.
 American Psychological Association.
 American Association for the Study of the Feeble-Minded.
 American Anthropological Association.
 Archeological Institute of America.
 American Genetic Association.
 Association of American Dairy, Food and Drug Officials.

Altogether over ninety sessions of the association, of sections and of other societies were held during this week of meetings.

The total registered attendance at these meetings of members of the association or of participating societies was 606. In addition to this registration the names were given of 174 ladies accompanying members of the societies. The attendance from states and from abroad was distributed as follows:

Arizona, 7
 California, 300

Colorado, 4
 Connecticut, 4

Delaware, 1
 Florida, 1
 Idaho, 5
 Illinois, 9
 Indiana, 2
 Iowa, 6
 Kansas, 8
 Louisiana, 4
 Maine, 1
 Maryland, 5
 Massachusetts, 12
 Michigan, 1
 Minnesota, 9
 Mississippi, 1
 Missouri, 13
 Montana, 4
 Nebraska, 8
 Nevada, 10
 New Hampshire, 1
 New Jersey, 5
 New Mexico, 3
 New York, 24
 North Dakota, 2
 Ohio, 9
 Oklahoma, 1
 Oregon, 25

Pennsylvania, 8
 Rhode Island, 1
 South Carolina, 1
 South Dakota, 1
 Tennessee, 1
 Texas, 8
 Utah, 9
 Vermont, 1
 Virginia, 1
 Washington, 19
 Washington, D. C., 31
 West Virginia, 2
 Wisconsin, 3
 Wyoming, 2
 Canada, 7
 China, 1
 Cuba, 1
 Denmark, 1
 England, 3
 Hawaiian Islands, 8
 Japan, 4
 Mexico, 2
 New Zealand, 1
 Philippine Islands, 3
 Sweden, 1
 Syria, 1

ALBERT L. BARROWS,
Secretary, Pacific Division

FARMING AND FOOD SUPPLIES IN TIME OF WAR¹

AGRICULTURE is the antithesis of warfare; farming is preeminently a peaceful avocation, and farmers are essentially men of peace. The husbandman is not easily disturbed by war's alarms, and his intimate association with the placid and inevitable processes of nature engenders a calmness of spirit which is unshaken by catastrophe. Many stories illustrative of this attitude of mind come to us from the battlefields. The complete detachment of the fighting men from the rest of the community which was usual up to quite recent times is impossible in these days when in almost every country the army is not a class but the nation. It is inconceivable now that a war could rage of which it could be said, as has been said of our civil war:

Excepting those who were directly engaged in the struggle, men seemed to follow their ordinary

¹ Address of the president to the Agricultural Section of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, Manchester, 1915.